

# PURIFICATION OF FOOD HAS BEGUN

Secretary Wilson Leading  
Army of New Officials to Work.

TAGGART MUST GO.  
MANY DECLARE

Announcement of Hearst Caused  
Much Surprise, but Was  
Weakened by Reference

Affairs in the  
Capital.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Secretary Wilson says that within thirty days the shelves of the grocery stores in the larger of the cities, at least, will be stocked with canned meats bearing the new label, "Inspected and Passed." He is making every effort to bring about the enforcement of the new meat inspection law in the slaughtering and packing establishments of the country. He has got together a force of eighty veterinarians, who will all be placed by inspectors of live stock at the packing houses, and the preparation of meat for market will be under the supervision of inspectors to the positions of inspectors will be held on the 21st instant.

A knowledge of veterinary science is not required for appointment to these places, but experience in slaughtering and preparing meat for market will be required. The inspectors, outside the veterinarians, will have to examine and pass upon meats after the animal is slaughtered.

No other country on earth has enacted such stringent regulations of the slaughtering of animals for human food, and the killing of meat products. It will take some months for the recovery of the European markets, which have been lost to us owing to the revelations concerning the conditions surrounding the beef packing industry, and in the meantime tons upon tons of American canned meats will be sold for a song. Once that label of the Department of Agriculture becomes recognized throughout the world as a guaranty of wholesomeness and healthfulness, the meat industry of this country will have attained a much surer footing than ever it had before.

The Pure Food Law.

Regulations for putting the pure food law into effect are being perfected by the Secretary of Agriculture, or, rather, by Dr. Wiley, chief of the chemistry division of the department. The application of these two measures, affecting as they do practically the entire food supply of the country, will be such a success, which comes directly from the farm or truck garden, ought to relieve the fears of the squeamish, especially when it is recalled that under a Federal statute oleomargarine and "renovated butter" are heavily taxed; the branding of "flour" and "cheese" and "milk" is also required, and that any percentage of corn-meal is now compelled by four Federal enactments.

But whiskey and all the fuel oil may be bottled in bond and a law recently enacted permits the "fortification" of sweet still wines.

It is not unreasonable to expect that in a few years we may have potatoes labeled by government inspectors, and that the chemical analysis of every egg may be required to be stamped on the shell before Mrs. Panner can trade her hen fruit for groceries at the cross-road store.

Taggart Must Go.

The editorial in the Times-Dispatch yesterday found an approving echo in Washington. A prominent Kentucky Democrat, who read the editorial in question, said it expressed his sentiments precisely. Others took the same view.

"I opposed the selection of Taggart as chairman of the National Committee in 1904," said a certain Democrat, whose name it would be unwise to quote, at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee to-day. "I had nothing in particular against Taggart, but I knew then that which has been so well demonstrated now that he was not of the proper calibre for a national chairman. Since this late trouble about his alleged gambling habit at French Lick Springs, it is clear that he should retire from his position. Senator Bailey was practically the only man on the National Committee. Bailey wanted him so much that he even threatened not to play unless Taggart were put at the head of the National Committee. Taggart was put there and it ever there was a proper national chairman in this country I do not recall it."

Mr. Hearst's Announcement.

This announcement by Mr. Hearst Friday that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency in 1908 naturally created much discussion in the city. It is also true that it caused genuine surprise. While one of the most intimate friends of Mr. Hearst has been saying all along that the New York editor would not have a try for the nomination this year, the course of Mr. Hearst's denouncing every possible candidate for the Presidency, save Mr. Bryan, was believed to be conclusive evidence that he hoped to win the honor for himself. His announcement is construed to mean that he sees that Bryan is already elected for the place. Mr. Hearst's declaration that he will not aspire to the nomination is somewhat hurt in force by the declaration that he will support any man the Democrats may nominate, even Senator Bailey, who has been denounced by Mr. Hearst's magazine, The Cosmopolitan, as worse than the Standard Oil, a charge which Mr. Bailey deemed of sufficient importance to justify denial on the floor of the Senate a few days ago.

It is inconceivable that Mr. Hearst, honestly believing Mr. Bailey to be the best possible candidate for the Presidency, would picture him, could bring himself to support him for the Presidency.

Rural Delivery Routes.

The following figures relative to petitions for rural free delivery routes in Virginia, showing the present condition of the service, were issued to-day. This

YOU NEED

"REST"

AMMONIA WASHING POWDER

Whitens and Cleans--

Does Not Injure.

SAVES TIME. SAVES WORK.

Universal Housefurnishing Coupon in

every box.

# Nati Billion Dollars Europe's Yearly Tax On American Tourists



FEATURES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Tourists to Europe, every year.	300,000
First-class travelers.	150,000
Second-class travelers.	100,000
Third-class travelers.	50,000
Money spent in Europe yearly.	\$400,000,000
Money spent by first-class travelers.	\$250,000,000
Average expenditure of tourists.	\$1,300
Expenses of the ordinary sightseer.	\$500 to \$1,200

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—A. Barton Hepburn, formerly Comptroller of the Treasury, declares that American tourists spend in Europe every year the gigantic sum of \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Mr. Hepburn's sources of information include the biggest American and foreign bankers, and his experience in the United States Treasury gives him an opinion of great weight among the highest financial circles.

"The extravagant expenditures of American tourists abroad are in a great degree responsible for the present conditions in the money market," declared Mr. Hepburn. "The subject has been recently discussed by a number of gentlemen prominent in financial affairs, who have the facilities for gathering information on such a subject, and the lowest estimate of any of them was \$400,000,000. Several thought the estimate was too low."

"This vast sum about offsets the great trade balance in favor of the United States each year. According to the best information obtainable on the subject, our floating debt to Europe at the present time is between \$300,000,000 and \$500,000,000. This is in addition to the great sum spent by American tourists."

It is estimated by the steamship men in Boston and New York that at least 300,000 Americans go to Europe every year. Of this number 150,000 go first class. The second class passengers number 100,000, and the steerage passengers number 50,000. This means that on the average each traveling American must spend at least \$1,300 to make up the vast sum Mr. Hepburn says is expended.

When it is taken into consideration, however, that hundreds of millions use the cabin de luxe on the modern liners at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per trip each way, and live at the same rate or higher in Europe, it is seen that the millions are used up with great rapidity.

Naturally, the average tourist does not spend more than \$1,000 to \$2,000 each, but there are hundreds of travelers who go on the continent as high as \$50,000 on the continent and do not believe they have been extravagant.

figures cover the entire period the service has been in operation.

First District—7 petitions received; none reported adversely; three routes established; four petitions pending.

Second District—28 petitions received; 6 reported adversely; 15 routes established; 3 petitions pending.

Third District—61 petitions received; 21 reported adversely; 31 routes established; 1 petition pending.

Fourth District—100 petitions received; 36 reported adversely; 56 in operation; 5 petitions pending.

Fifth District—65 petitions received; 262 reported adversely; 101 routes in operation; 12 petitions pending.

Sixth District—134 petitions received; 76 acted on adversely; 111 routes in operation; 7 petitions pending.

Seventh District—177 petitions received; 66 acted on adversely; 88 routes in operation; 23 petitions pending.

Eighth District—131 petitions received; 46 reported adversely; 77 routes in operation; 8 petitions pending.

Ninth District—88 petitions received; 124 reported adversely; 121 routes in operation; 23 petitions pending.

Tenth District—28 petitions received; 112 reported adversely; 127 routes in operation; 19 petitions pending.

Autos on Rural Routes.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General DeGraw said to-day that use of automobiles on rural free delivery routes would be undertaken in several States. Rural routes are being established in Indiana and Kansas asking whether it would be unwise to the Department to have them use of automobiles. Mr. DeGraw replied that the Department had no objection to the use of the machines. It seems that a firm is manufacturing auto runabouts for the use of rural carriers, and will sell the specially made vehicles for \$350.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou has issued an order modifying the order issued July 6, 1906, requiring that each patron of a rural free delivery route erect his own letter box, and prescribing the material and style of such boxes. The amended order allows patrons who desire to make their own boxes to submit a sample of the material from which they are constructed, or the box itself, to the postmaster at the county seat or the postmaster at any first or second class office located in the county, and in case there are no first or second class offices in the county, and rural delivery routes do not run out of the county seat, the boxes may be submitted to any postmaster in the county. If the box shall conform to the requirements of the Department, the postmaster who examines it shall certify the fact to the Department, and the words, "Approved by the Postmaster General," shall be painted on the box by the owner.

This order of the Postmaster General is the result of the agitation instigated by Representatives Sizoo and Cramer, at the recent session of Congress, to allow patrons of rural routes to erect their own boxes and to make them as they chose. It does not entirely relieve him of the hardship of having to submit to the inspection of postmasters or inspectors boxes constructed by the patrons.

Banks in Virginia.

Fifty-five national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,576,000, were organized in Virginia in the six years and a few months from March 14, 1900, to the present time. The former date represents the date of the approval of the act allowing the formation of banks with a capital of \$25,000 in this country. North Carolina has organized twenty-five national banks with an aggregate capital of \$2,000,000. West Virginia has organized fifty-three in the same length of time, with a total capitalization of \$3,850,000.

"Turners" in Session.

(By Associated Press.)

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—The biennial convention of the North American Gymnastic Union, better known as the "Turners," opened here to-day with about 100 delegates present. Herman Lieber, of Indianapolis, president of the executive committee of the union, after submitting his annual report, addressed the delegates.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Emil Hochstetler, Chicago; vice-president—H. Meizner, New York; secretary—August Buchholtz, Pittsburgh; and W. P. Kramer, of Dayton, Ohio.

There is an extra pair of wings in heaven for the man who owns an automobile and doesn't sweat.

It takes a clever girl to know just how often she should refuse a fellow without losing him altogether.

Now and then the firecracker

Recovering From Operation in Hospital, She Has Fatal Relapse.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 8.—Terror from being clamped by a cat at midnight caused the death of Mrs. Mary Ziegler.

The woman had been operated on for sarcoma, the most malignant of all forms of cancer, and was apparently recovering, when a large white cat wandered into her room in the hospital, climbed upon the bed and clawed viciously at the bed cover.

Mrs. Ziegler awoke with a shriek, and her cries brought up the nurses and doctors. She could not be pacified, and continued to take of cats until she died the following night.

Her husband declares that on the day preceding the cat incident he visited his wife. On his return home the telephone bell rang for an hour, though nobody was on the line. He considers this was an omen.

SICK WOMAN, CLAWED BY CAT, RAVES AND DIES

# VOTING COUPON.

Ballots Must Be Deposited at Times-Dispatch Office, 916 E. Main.

**The Mecklenburg**  
Hotel and Springs.  
Modern in Every Detail.  
CHASE CITY - VIRGINIA.

**Kenilworth Inn**  
IN "THE LAND OF THE SKY."  
BALTIMORE - N. C.

**The Intermont Hotel.**  
MOUNTAINS AND RIVER.  
HUNTING AND FISHING.  
COVINGTON, N. C.

**The Times-Dispatch**  
Fourth Annual Outing Tours Contest  
This coupon is good for two votes for the young ladies named below, if deposited on or before 6 o'clock P. M.

Miss Miss

"Atlantic City of the South."  
**Ocean View Hotel**  
OCEAN VIEW, VA.

**Pine Beach Hotel**  
ACME OF COMFORT.  
PINE BEACH, VA.

**Buckroe Beach Hotel**  
BOUNDING BILLOWS.  
BALMY BREEZES.  
BUCKROE BEACH, VA.

**FREE TRANSFER OF BAGGAGE**  
to and from depots on leaving and arriving Richmond, furnished by Richmond Transfer Company.

**\$500**  
Fire Insurance Policy  
issued by VIRGINIA STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

**\$500 STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE**  
policy, issued by  
**Brander & Co.**

For Subscription Rates See Editorial Page.



LYMAN J. GAGE,  
Distinguished Financier,  
Former Secretary of Treasury, Who Has Joined Ranks of Theosophists in Los Angeles.

# THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in south portion, warmer in west portion; Tuesday fair, warmer in west portion; light south winds. North Carolina—Showers Monday; light south winds on Tuesday. South Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday; showers Tuesday; light south winds on Wednesday.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and pleasant. Thermometer at midnight, 72.

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place	Ther.	High	T. Weather.
Augusta	70	82	Rain
Baltimore	75	81	Rain
Charlotte	78	82	Rain
Chicago	72	79	Rain
Cincinnati	74	80	Rain
Cleveland	75	81	Rain
Dayton	76	82	Rain
Indianapolis	77	83	Rain
Jacksonville	78	84	Rain
Kansas City	79	85	Rain
Little Rock	80	86	Rain
Los Angeles	81	87	Rain
Memphis	82	88	Rain
Mobile	83	89	Rain
New Orleans	84	90	Rain
Philadelphia	85	91	Rain
Pittsburgh	86	92	Rain
Portland	87	93	Rain
San Francisco	88	94	Rain
Seattle	89	95	Rain
St. Louis	90	96	Rain
Wash. D. C.	91	97	Rain
Yonkers	92	98	Rain

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises.....4:58  
Sun sets.....7:32  
Moon rises.....11:22

July 8, 1906.  
HIGH TIDE.  
Morning.....6:00  
Evening.....7:15

# COUNT BONI MUST FIGHT TWO DUELS



COUNT BONI DE CASTELLANE.

Slapped One Political Enemy's Face and Told Another: "Sir, Consider Yourself Slapped!"

ANGRY WITH EVERYTHING

Unless Countess Gives Him Cash He Cannot Again Run for Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 8.—Count Boni de Castellane faces the gravest crisis in his stormy career—now that the Chamber of Deputies has invited the election of the exceedingly doubtful Count Boni at the second election, which is now necessary. It is even doubtful whether he will have enough money to make this second fight. For, literally, he is without a sou, unless, to save his fortunes from absolute ruin, the Countess will pay his election expenses again.

Count Boni is raging mad at his political enemies, with the whole political system, with his wife, and even with life itself.

Two Duels on Hand.

He has two duels on his hands. He slapped one political enemy's face and told another to consider himself slapped. He swears he will yet make his enemies lick the dust before him.

The only mildly denies that he used corrupt methods in capturing the seat at Castellane. But he retorts, "You're another" to his opponent who, in fact, seems to have bribed almost as lavishly as the Count.

His political rival employed the Countess's divorce suit in an unwarrantable way. Gross placards were stuck on every barn door in the district, nasty rhymes were put in circulation, life in the Castellane palace was described as a perpetual scene of glided debauch.

Count Boni, with deep meaning, declared in the Chamber:

"My enemies have exploited the painful domestic incidents in which I have been so unfortunately involved. I have the misfortune to be involved; they have published shameful caricatures and libels upon honored and dear members of my family; they have concocted jests so unclean against myself that I cannot repeat them here. Under any other circumstances I would have proudly answered such outrages and insult. But my hands are bound and my tongue is tied by any distance for any action that would seem to be an appeal to within my own walls or to suggest that I was holding out my hands in pleading for pity."

Boys Are Happy.

Count Boni, being dispossessed of his only remaining asset, waits the course of events under his mother's roof in a small apartment in the less fashionable quarter of Paris. Here he has a simple study which contains a few of his belongings brought from his palace, now deserted. On an easel is a portrait of his two older sons; on his desk, littered with books and papers, stands a photograph of the Countess with their youngest child.

The Castellane boys seem to be happy enough. They often take part in children's games on the island of Pezou, in the Seine, and in the park of Barcelonne, in the Bois de Boulogne. George Castellane, who is ten years old, has won several prizes at running.

More than once the Count and Countess, at a distance from each other, have admired their sons' athletic prowess.

GIRLS SUE TO PREVENT OLD PAPA'S WEDDING

Daughters Get Warrant—Father and Sweetheart Meet Rebuff at Church.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—Dorothy Schaefer and her sister, Matilde, who have been trying to stop their father, Charles Schaefer, from getting married, went to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in an effort to head off the old politician's wedding to Miss Jessie Ikell.

Schaefer and his sweetheart had gone to St. Nicholas Church to get married. Because church regulations forbid a complicated ceremony, the ceremony had to be deferred.

The daughters yesterday explained to Magistrate Whitman that they were anxious to have their father examined as to his sanity.

"There seems to be something wrong with his mind. In his determination to marry at his age, despite the wishes of his family," they said, "old Charles Schaefer, Jr., 12 years old, told his father that he had made for their comfort."

Father gave me 10 cents yesterday to get food. The boy said. A summons was issued for Schaefer's appearance on Monday on a complaint of failing to support his family.

Part of Heredity.

Heredity has played a part in producing congenital deafness, and the deafness occurring in adult life; whereas, deafness occurring in early childhood, after birth and under the age of five, is probably to a large extent adventitious.

Of those at least ten years of age among the deaf, 85 per cent. were gainfully employed, as compared with 50.2 per cent. among the general population.

Number of the Deaf.

Deafness on the whole, the report says, is more common in the northern part of the United States than in the southern, and there are more deaf males than females. The total number of deaf in the United States is given as 83,287, of whom 37,426 were totally deaf and 45,861 partially deaf. From the latter class, however, are eliminated those merely "hard of hearing."

The census report of 1890 gave the number of persons deaf as 121,178, and the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive, while those for 1900 are deficient. Of the totally deaf, 52.5 per cent. were males. Negroes constitute 11.8 per cent. of the general population, and only 6.2 per cent. of the deaf.

That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites, the report says, is probably due in part to less complete returns for the negro deaf. Of the totally deaf, 91 per cent. were so from childhood (under 20 years of age) and 9 per cent. were so from birth. Of the 37,426 who were totally deaf, 55,861 were able to speak well, 6,417 imperfectly, and the remainder not at all.

State Universities GET CARNEGIE MONEY

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—An explanation of the report received by Governor Yardman, of Mississippi, last Friday, that yellow fever had appeared in New Orleans, was made to-day. Dr. J. W. Amos, of the marine hospital service at Gulfport, Miss., made the following remark to the health officer at Gulfport, who made the report to Governor Yardman:

"I could give New Orleans a satisfactory bill of health, were it not for the fact that at the moment of my departure a telephone communication came from Dr. Goldthwaite at Mobile to the effect that an afternoon publication of that city was announcing the discovery of a case of fever at New Orleans, accompanied by black vomit."

This case was diagnosed by a commission of New Orleans physicians as typhoid fever, and so announced Friday night.

TWO TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG, VIA C. & O. JAMES RIVER LINE.

Pullman Sleeper to Lynchburg, Natural Bridge Station and Clifton Forge. Effective July 20, C. & O. train leaving Richmond at 6:15 P. M. daily except Sunday, will carry through sleeper to Lynchburg, Natural Bridge and Clifton Forge, arriving Lynchburg 10:30 P. M., Natural Bridge 7:10 A. M. and Clifton Forge 9 A. M. Returning, sleeper will arrive Richmond 8:40 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Every train leaves Richmond for Lynchburg and Natural Bridge at 10:30 A. M. with parlor car.

The difference between a boll and a corn is that a boll comes to a head and a corn comes to a foot.